

# **Know-Nothings**

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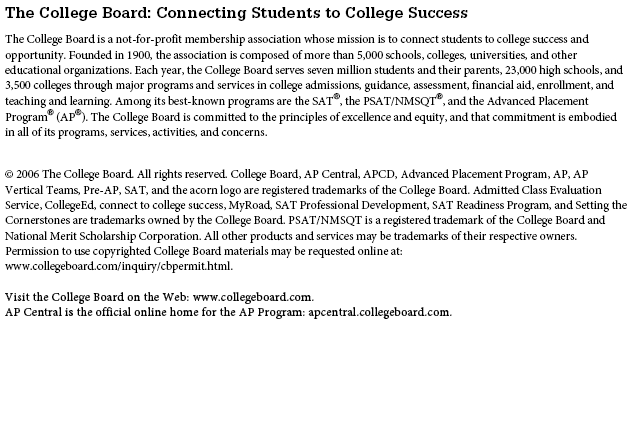
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### UNITED STATES HISTORY

### SECTION I

Time – 55 minutes

80 Questions

**Directions:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. In the colonial wars before 1754, Americans
   1. functioned as a unified fighting force.
   2. received more support from France than Britain.
   3. demonstrated an astonishing lack of unity.
   4. were not involved in combat.
   5. rarely involved Indians in the fighting.
2. Alexander Hamilton believed that a limited national debt
   1. would do great harm to the nation’s economy.
   2. might lead to military weakness.
   3. could persuade individuals and nations not to lend money to the United States.
   4. was beneficial, because people to whom the government owed money would work hard to make the nation a success.
   5. could help his economic plans but not his political plans.
3. As a result of the introduction of the cotton gin,
   1. fewer slaves were needed on the plantations.
   2. short-staple cotton lost popularity.
   3. slavery was reinvigorated.
   4. Thomas Jefferson predicted the gradual death of slavery.
   5. the African slave trade was legalized.
4. In his 10 percent plan for Reconstruction, President Lincoln promised
   1. rapid readmission of Southern states into the Union.
   2. former slaves the right to vote.
   3. the restoration of the planter aristocracy to political power.
   4. severe punishment of Southern political and military leaders.
   5. a plan to allow 10 percent of blacks to vote.
5. In the presidential election of 1868, Ulysses S. Grant
   1. transformed his personal popularity into a large majority in the popular vote.
   2. owed his victory to the votes of former slaves.
   3. gained his victory by winning the votes of the majority of whites.
   4. demonstrated his political skill.
   5. all of the above.
6. The Philippine insurrection was finally broken in 1901 when
   1. American troops overwhelmed the Filipino rebels.
   2. the islands were given their independence.
   3. the Senate passed a resolution pledging eventual independence for the Philippines.
   4. the Filipino resistance army splintered.
   5. Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, was captured.
7. Warren G. Harding was willing to seize the initiative on the issue of international disarmament because
   1. he feared renewed war in Europe.
   2. he recognized that an arms race was imminent.
   3. businesspeople were unwilling to help pay for a larger United States Navy.
   4. he did not want the League of Nations to take the lead on this problem.
   5. American public opinion supported peacemaking efforts.
8. Among anticommunists, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy was the
   1. most effective.
   2. first Republican.
   3. only true World War II hero.
   4. one who most damaged free speech.
   5. one who organized a national movement.
9. Shays’s Rebellion was provoked by
   1. fear that the Articles of Confederation had created too strong a national government for the United States.
   2. efforts by wealthy merchants to replace the Articles of Confederation with a new constitution.
   3. a quarrel over the boundary between Massachusetts and Vermont.
   4. foreclosures on the mortgages of backcountry farmers.
   5. the government’s failure to pay bonuses to Revolutionary War veterans.
10. All of the following were results of the Missouri Compromise except that
    1. extremists in both the North and South were not satisfied.
    2. Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.
    3. Maine entered the Union as a free state.
    4. sectionalism was reduced.
    5. the balance between the North and South was kept even.
11. “Civil Disobedience,” an essay that later influenced both Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., was written by the transcendentalist
    1. Louisa May Alcott.
    2. Ralph Waldo Emerson.
    3. James Fenimore Cooper.
    4. Margaret Fuller.
    5. Henry David Thoreau.
12. The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed
    1. citizenship to freed slaves.
    2. land for former slaves.
    3. freedom to slaves.
    4. freed slaves the right to vote.
    5. education to former slaves.
13. Which one of the following is least related to the other three?
    1. Jim Fisk
    2. “Black Friday”
    3. Jay Gould
    4. “Ohio Idea”
    5. Wall Street gold market
14. Teddy Roosevelt received the Republican vice-presidential nomination in 1900 mainly because
    1. his progressivism balanced McKinley’s conservatism.
    2. the nomination would remove him from the governorship of New York.
    3. his presence on the ticket would appeal to western voters.
    4. Mark Hanna supported his candidacy.
    5. his personal warmth balanced McKinley’s aloofness.
15. The intended beneficiaries of the McNary-Haugen Bill were \_\_\_; the intended beneficiaries of the Norris-LaGuardia Act were \_\_\_\_ .
    1. railroads; labor unions
    2. farmers; labor unions
    3. banks; railroads
    4. farmers; banks
    5. railroads; farmers
16. The record would seem to indicate that President Eisenhower’s strongest commitment during his presidency was to
    1. social justice.
    2. social harmony.
    3. party loyalty.
    4. racial desegregation.
    5. political reform.
17. The outcome of the War of 1812 was
    1. a decisive victory for the United States.
    2. a stimulus to patriotic nationalism in the United States.
    3. an embarrassment for American diplomacy.
    4. a heavy blow to American manufacturing.
    5. a decisive victory for the British.
18. The Second Great Awakening tended to
    1. widen the lines between classes and regions.
    2. open Episcopal and Presbyterian churches to the poor.
    3. unite southern Baptists and southern Methodists against slavery.
    4. bring the more prosperous and conservative eastern churches into the revivalist camps.
    5. increase the influence of educated clergy.
19. Arrange the following in chronological order: (A) the Battle of Bull Run, (B) the Battle of Gettysburg, (C) Lee’s surrender at Appomattox, (D) the Battle of Antietam.
    1. B, C, A, D
    2. D, B, C, A
    3. C, A, D, B
    4. A, B, D, C
    5. A, D, B, C
20. Perhaps the most important single action of the Second Continental Congress was to
    1. select George Washington to head the army.
    2. draft new appeals to the king.
    3. adopt measures to raise money.
    4. postpone an immediate demand for independence.
    5. support independence.
21. The national government helped to finance transcontinental railroad construction in the late nineteenth century by providing railroad corporations with
    1. cash grants from new taxes.
    2. land grants.
    3. cash grants from higher tariffs.
    4. reduced prices for iron and steel.
    5. aid for construction of railroad stations.
22. As one progressive explained, the “real heart” of the progressive movement was to
    1. preserve world peace.
    2. use the government as an agency of human welfare.
    3. ensure the Jeffersonian style of government.
    4. reinstate the policy of laissez-faire.
    5. to promote economic and social equality.
23. While Franklin Roosevelt waited to assume the presidency, Herbert Hoover tried to get the president-elect to cooperate on long-term solutions to the Depression because
    1. he and Roosevelt had similar ideas on programs to combat the hard times.
    2. the Hawley-Smoot Tariff was up for immediate renewal.
    3. he hoped to bind his successor to an anti-inflationary policy that would make much of the New Deal impossible.
    4. he wanted to show how willing he was to cooperate with the political opposition.
    5. he hoped to avoid historical blame for failing to address the Depression.
24. The 1954 Supreme Court case that ruled racially segregated school systems “inherently unequal” was
    1. Roe v. Wade.
    2. Plessy v. Ferguson.
    3. Sweatt v. Painter.
    4. Johnson v. Little Rock School District.
    5. Brown v. Board of Education.
25. The principle motivation for the settlement of the Plymouth Bay Colony was
    1. economic
    2. political
    3. religious
    4. social
    5. cultural
26. The Battle of New Orleans
    1. resulted in one more American defeat.
    2. helped the United States to win the War of 1812.
    3. saw British troops defeated by Andrew Jackson’s soldiers.
    4. prevented America from taking Canada.
    5. resulted in Louisiana becoming part of the United States.
27. A major economic consequence of the transportation and marketing revolutions was
    1. a lessening of the gap between great wealth and poverty.
    2. a stabilization of the work force in industrial cities.
    3. the declining significance of American agriculture.
    4. a steady improvement in average wages and standards of living.
    5. the growing realization of the “rags-to-riches” American dream.
28. When it was issued in 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation declared free only those slaves in
    1. the Border States.
    2. slave states that remained loyal to the Union.
    3. United States territories.
    4. states still in rebellion against the United States.
    5. areas controlled by the Union army.
29. One of the most significant aspects of the Interstate Commerce Act was that it
    1. revolutionized the business system.
    2. represented the first large-scale attempt by the federal government to regulate business.
    3. actually did nothing to control the abuses of big business.
    4. failed to prohibit some of the worst abuses of big business, such as pools and rebates.
    5. invoked the Constitution’s interstate commerce clause.
30. The case of Lochner v. New York represented a setback for progressives and labor advocates because the Supreme Court in its ruling
    1. declared a law limiting work to ten hours a day unconstitutional.
    2. declared unconstitutional a law providing special protection for women workers.
    3. declared that prohibiting child labor would require a constitutional amendment.
    4. upheld the constitutionality of a law enabling business to fire labor organizers.
    5. ruled that fire and safety regulations were local and not state or federal concerns.
31. The Glass-Steagall Act
    1. took the United States off the gold standard.
    2. empowered President Roosevelt to close all banks temporarily.
    3. created the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate the stock exchange.
    4. permitted commercial banks to engage in Wall Street financial dealings.
    5. created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to insure individual bank deposits.
32. When he took office in 1961, President Kennedy chose to try to stimulate the sluggish economy through
    1. a massive foreign-aid program.
    2. large-scale government spending programs.
    3. a tax cut.
    4. reducing expenditures on the space program.
    5. a looser monetary policy.
33. The resolution that “These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states…” was introduced into the Second Continental Congress by Virginia delegate
    1. Patrick Henry.
    2. Thomas Jefferson.
    3. Richard Henry Lee.
    4. Thomas Paine.
    5. John Adams.
34. In 1812, James Madison turned to war
    1. to help him win re-election.
    2. due to his hatred of Great Britain.
    3. to fulfill alliance obligations with France.
    4. to fulfill alliance obligations with Spain.
    5. to restore confidence in the republican experiment.
35. "Ecological imperialism” can best be described as
    1. the efforts of white settlers to take land from Native Americans.
    2. the aggressive exploitation of the West’s bounty.
    3. a desire for the United States to acquire California.
    4. the spread of technology and industry.
    5. none of the above.
36. In return for support from the Plains Indians during the Civil War, the Union
    1. gave them land in California.
    2. increased their federal payments.
    3. allowed them to send delegates to Congress.
    4. made them scouts for the U. S. Army.
    5. waged war on them and herded them onto reservations.
37. According to the social gospel,
    1. workers should be content with their station in life.
    2. the church should not concern itself in the social affairs of the world.
    3. clergy should try to reach the socially prominent.
    4. Christianity would replace socialism.
    5. the lessons of Christianity should be applied to solve the problems manifest in slums and factories.
38. Woodrow Wilson’s political philosophy included all of the following except
    1. faith in the masses.
    2. scorn for the ideal of self-determination for minority peoples in other countries.
    3. a belief that the president should provide leadership for Congress.
    4. a belief that the president should appeal over the heads of legislators to the sovereign people.
    5. a belief in the moral essence of politics.
39. The 1934 Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act
    1. raised America’s tariff schedule.
    2. inhibited President Roosevelt’s efforts to implement his Good Neighbor policy.
    3. increased America’s foreign trade.
    4. was most strongly opposed in the South and West.
    5. was aimed at isolating Italy and Germany.
40. When the Soviet Union attempted to install nuclear weapons in Cuba, President Kennedy ordered
    1. the installation of nuclear weapons in Turkey.
    2. surgical air strikes against the missile sites.
    3. the invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs.
    4. resumption of atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.
    5. a naval quarantine of that island.
41. Many Whigs in Britain hoped for an American victory in the War for Independence because they
    1. favored French domination of North America.
    2. were strongly pacifist.
    3. feared that if George III triumphed, his rule at home might become tyrannical.
    4. rejected colonialism.
    5. opposed the mercantilist system.
42. Napoleon chose to sell Louisiana to the United States because
    1. he had suffered misfortunes in Santo Domingo.
    2. he hoped that the territory would one day help America to thwart the ambitions of the British.
    3. he did not want to drive America into the arms of the British.
    4. yellow fever killed many French troops.
    5. all of the above.
43. The policy of the Jackson administration toward the eastern Indian tribes was
    1. a war of genocide.
    2. gradual assimilation.
    3. forced removal.
    4. federal protection from state governments.
    5. to encourage them to preserve their traditional culture.
44. The problems that Abraham Lincoln experienced as president were less prostrating than those experienced by Jefferson Davis partly because the North
    1. had a long-established and fully recognized government.
    2. had strong political support from Britain and France.
    3. held firm to states’ rights principles.
    4. was united in the cause of abolitionism.
    5. had fewer internal political divisions.
45. The early settlement house workers, such as Jane Addams and Florence Kelley, helped to blaze the professional trail for
    1. language specialists.
    2. social workers.
    3. day-care workers.
    4. criminal psychologists.
    5. female politicians.
46. Congress passed the Underwood Tariff because
    1. big business favored its passage.
    2. President Wilson aroused public opinion to support its passage.
    3. the general public had been demanding a higher tariff.
    4. the tariff kept the graduated income tax from being enacted.
    5. Wilson gained Western support for tariff reduction.
47. In 1938 the British and French bought peace with Hitler at the Munich Conference at the expense of
    1. Poland.
    2. the free city of Danzig.
    3. Austria.
    4. Belgium.
    5. Czechoslovakia.
48. At first, John F. Kennedy moved very slowly in the area of racial justice because he
    1. did not support civil rights.
    2. needed the support of southern legislators to pass his economic and social legislation.
    3. had not pledged any action in this area during his campaign.
    4. believed that help in this area must come from the states, not the federal government.
    5. was suspicious of Martin Luther King.
49. Passage of the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act
    1. led many colonists to believe that the British were expanding colonial freedom.
    2. convinced many colonists that the British were trying to take away their historic liberty
    3. resulted in fewer laws being passed by Parliament regarding the colonies.
    4. exemplified to many colonists the difference between legislation and taxation.
    5. required action by each colonial legislature.
50. As chief justice of the United States, John Marshall helped to ensure that
    1. states’ rights were protected.
    2. the programs of Alexander Hamilton were overturned.
    3. the political and economic systems were based on a strong central government.
    4. both the Supreme Court and the president could rule a law unconstitutional.
    5. Aaron Burr was convicted of treason.
51. The purpose behind the spoils system was
    1. to press those with experience into governmental service.
    2. to make politics a sideline and not a full-time business.
    3. to reward political supporters with public office.
    4. to reverse the trend of rotation in office.
    5. the widespread encouragement of a bureaucratic office-holding class.
52. Uncle Tom’s Cabin may be described as
    1. a firsthand account of slavery.
    2. a success only in the United States.
    3. a romanticized account of slavery.
    4. having little effect on the start of the Civil War.
    5. a powerful political force.
53. In post-Civil War America, Indians surrendered their lands only when they
    1. chose to migrate farther west.
    2. received solemn promises from the government that they would be left alone and provided with supplies.
    3. lost their mobility as the whites killed their horses.
    4. were allowed to control the supply of food and other staples to the reservations.
    5. traded land for rifles and blankets.
54. The strikes and sabotage of the Industrial Workers of the World during WWI were
    1. aimed at undermining the war effort.
    2. unjust.
    3. never taken seriously by the government.
    4. based on Samuel Gompers’ union philosophy.
    5. the result of some of the worst working conditions in the country.
55. As World War II began for the United States in 1941, President Roosevelt
    1. led a seriously divided nation into the conflict.
    2. endorsed the same kind of government persecution of German-Americans as Wilson had in World War I.
    3. called the American people to the same kind of idealistic crusade with the same rhetoric that Wilson had used in World War I.
    4. decided to concentrate first on the war in Europe and to place the Pacific war on hold.
    5. declared that the first strategic goal was recovery from Pearl Harbor.
56. President Johnson called his package of domestic reform proposals the
    1. Great Crusade.
    2. Fair Deal.
    3. New Frontier.
    4. Johnson Revolution.
    5. Great Society.
57. During the seventeenth century, America established the precedent of
    1. staying out of European wars if possible.
    2. relying totally on the British for defense.
    3. starting wars in Europe.
    4. being involved in every world war since 1688.
    5. fighting wars on both land and sea.
58. According to the Federalists, the duty of judging the unconstitutionality of legislation passed by Congress lay with
    1. state legislatures.
    2. the president.
    3. state supreme courts.
    4. the Supreme Court.
    5. the people.
59. John Quincy Adams, elected president in 1825, was charged by his political opponents with having struck a “corrupt bargain” when he appointed \_\_\_\_\_ to become \_\_\_\_\_.
    1. John C. Calhoun, vice president
    2. William Crawford, chief justice of the United States
    3. Henry Clay, secretary of state
    4. Daniel Webster, secretary of state
    5. John Eaton, secretary of the navy
60. In his raid on Harpers Ferry, John Brown intended to
    1. foment a slave rebellion.
    2. discredit abolitionists.
    3. force the North and South to compromise on the slavery issue.
    4. make Kansas a free state.
    5. overthrow the federal government.
61. A Century of Dishonor (1881), which chronicled the dismal history of Indian-white relations, was authored by
    1. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
    2. Helen Hunt Jackson.
    3. Chief Joseph.
    4. Joseph F. Glidden.
    5. William F. Cody.
62. The movement of tens of thousands of Southern blacks north during WWI resulted in
    1. better race relations in the South.
    2. racial violence in the North.
    3. fewer blacks willing to be used as strikebreakers.
    4. a new black middle class.
    5. all of the above.
63. The Allies won the Battle of the Atlantic by doing all of the following except
    1. escorting convoys of merchants’ vessels.
    2. organizing Allied “wolf packs” to chase down German U-boats.
    3. dropping depth charges from destroyers.
    4. bombing submarine bases.
    5. deploying the new technology of radar.
64. Many “new right” activists were most concerned about
    1. cultural or social issues.
    2. economic questions.
    3. foreign policy.
    4. Medicare and Medicaid programs.
    5. separation of church and state.
65. The economic and cultural life of early colonial Virginia was built upon the cultivation of
    1. cotton
    2. indigo
    3. sugarcane
    4. tobacco
    5. rice
66. In Jay’s Treaty, the British
    1. pledged to stop seizing American ships.
    2. released Americans from their pre-Revolutionary War debt obligations to British merchants.
    3. promised to evacuate the chain of forts in the Old Northwest.
    4. refused to pay damages for seizures of American ships.
    5. were denied most favored nation status.
67. Texas was annexed to the United States as a result of
    1. Senate approval of the Treaty of Annexation.
    2. President Tyler’s desire to help his troubled administration.
    3. a presidential order by Andrew Jackson.
    4. the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.
    5. a compromise to admit free-state Iowa at the same time.
68. In his Seventh of March speech, Daniel Webster
    1. attacked Henry Clay’s compromise proposals.
    2. called for a new, more stringent fugitive-slave law.
    3. advocated a congressional ban on slavery in the territories.
    4. proposed a scheme for electing two presidents, one from the North and one from the South, each having veto power.
    5. became a hated figure in the South.
69. The 1889 Pan-American Conference resulted in
    1. settlement of the Venezuela boundary dispute.
    2. the lowering of tariff barriers between participating nations.
    3. arbitration of the Pribilof Island dispute.
    4. worsened relations between the United States and Latin American countries.
    5. creation of the Organization of American States.
70. The Immigration Act of 1924 was formulated to impose immigration quotas based on
    1. economic skills.
    2. literacy.
    3. religious beliefs.
    4. nationality.
    5. family status.
71. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 was passed to check the growing power of
    1. the presidency.
    2. blacks.
    3. labor unions.
    4. the federal bureaucracy.
    5. leftists and communists.
72. Conservative Democrats who helped Ronald Reagan to pass his budget and tax-cutting legislation were called
    1. blue dogs.
    2. sagebrush rebels.
    3. scalawags.
    4. neoconservatives.
    5. boll weevils.
73. The following items all dealt with relations between the thirteen English colonies and the English government EXCEPT
    1. Acts of Trade and Navigation
    2. Stamp Act
    3. Quartering Act
    4. Quebec Act
    5. Olive Branch Petition
74. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment might rightly be called the “states’ rights” amendment.
    1. First
    2. Sixth
    3. Ninth
    4. Tenth
    5. Eighth
75. In the 1840s, the view that God had ordained the growth of an American nation stretching across North America was called
    1. continentalism
    2. isolationism.
    3. anglophobia.
    4. Divine Mandate.
    5. Manifest Destiny.
76. The man who opened Japan to the United States was
    1. William Walker.
    2. Franklin Pierce.
    3. Lafcadio Hearn.
    4. Clayton Bulwer.
    5. Matthew Perry.
77. To Justify American intervention in the Venezuela boundary dispute with Britain, Secretary of State Olney invoked the
    1. Platt Amendment.
    2. Open Door policy.
    3. Monroe Doctrine.
    4. Foraker Act.
    5. Gentlemen’s Agreement.
78. Many Polish peasants learned about America from all of the following sources except
    1. agents from U.S. railroads.
    2. letters from friends and relatives.
    3. agents from steamship lines.
    4. Catholic missionaries.
    5. Polish-American businesspeople.
79. One sign of the stress that the immediate growth of post-World War II geographic mobility placed on American families was the
    1. redistribution of income.
    2. popularity of advice books on child-rearing.
    3. increasing reliance on television as a “baby sitter.”
    4. increased number of long-distance telephone calls.
    5. dramatic rise in divorces.
80. For the Soviet Union’s new policies of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) to work, it was essential that the
    1. Soviets keep control of Eastern Europe.
    2. communist party engage in democratic competition.
    3. Middle East oilfields to be controlled by Soviet allies.
    4. United States send aid to Russia.
    5. Cold War end.

#### END OF SECTION I

UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION II

##### Part A

**(Suggested writing time – 45 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score – 45**

**Directions:** The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents (fill in here) and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

1. Explain both the positive and the negative effects that the civil war had on the south and on African Americans.

###### Document A

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| **J. L. Alcorn, letter to** [Elihu Washburne](http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAwashburne.htm) **(29th June, 1868)** Can it be possible that the Northern people have made the negro free, but to be returned, the slave of society, to bear in such slavery the vindictive resentments that the satraps of Davis maintain today towards the people of the north? Better a thousand times for the negro that the government should return him to the custody of the original owner, where he would have a master to look after his well being, than that his neck should be placed under the heel of a society, vindictive towards him because he is free. |

###### Document B

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| **African Freedmen's Inquiry Commission Report (1864)** We must not treat them as stepchildren; there is too much danger in doing too much as in doing too little. For a time we need a freedmen's bureau, but not because these people are negroes, only because they are men who have been, for generations, despoiled of their rights.   The Commission is confirmed in the opinion that all aid given to these people should be regarded as a temporary necessity; that all supervision over them should be provisional only, and advisory in its character. The sooner they shall stand alone and make their own unaided way, the better both for our race and for theirs. The essential is that we secure to them the means of making their own way; that is, that we give them, to use the familiar phrase, "a fair chance".   If, like whites they are to be self-supporting, then, like whites, they ought to have those rights, civil and political, without which they are but laboring as a man labors with hands bound. |

###### Document C

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| [Carl Schurz](http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAschurz.htm)**, letter to** [Charles Sumner](http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USASsumner.htm) **(13th November, 1865)** The most difficult of the pending questions are intimately connected with the status of the negro in Southern society, it is obvious that a correct solution can be more easily obtained if he has a voice in the matter. In the right to vote he would find the best permanent protection against oppressive class legislation, as well as against individual persecution.   A voter is a man of influence; small as that influence may be in the single individual, it becomes larger when that individual belongs to a numerous class of voters who are ready to make common cause with him for the protection of his rights. Such an individual is an object of interest to the political parties that desire to have the benefit of his ballot. |

###### Document D

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| **First Reconstruction Act (2nd March, 1867)** An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel states. Whereas no legal state governments or adequate protection for life in property now exists in the Rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said states until loyal and republican state governments can be legally established; therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that said Rebel states shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States. |

###### Document E

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###### Document F

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| * [Nelson Irwin to [John M. Schofield], October 8, 1866](http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/papers/B1184)   Nelson Irwin writes a very poignant and wrenching letter to General Schofield, the head of the Potomac Military District, pleading for justice and protection for blacks. He refers to an upcoming trial in Staunton and claims that blacks live under a "reign of terror". Irwin asks Schofield to use military power to intervene on the side of the law, writing, "We gave to the rich white man our best years, our strength, our youth, our sweat, and now that we are free, we get in return meanness, tyranny and injustice." Judging from the papertrail, this letter was passed all the way to Orlando Brown. |

###### Document G

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| * [Thomas P. Jackson to R. M. Manly, February 27, 1868](http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/papers/B2027)   In declining an offer of transfer to Southampton, Jackson launches into a personal political manifesto, expressing his views on the current political situation, the prospect of black suffrage, and the relations between whites and blacks. He writes, "I want the fullest equality for all men before the law but am opposed to attempting to mix oil and water, black and white in one homogenous social mass because it cannot be done." He also expresses his belief in the importance of widespread education for ensuring the stability of society. |

###### Document H

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| **Louisiana Black Code** (1865) Louisiana  **Source**  . . . Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the police jury of the parish of St. Landry, that no negro shall be allowed to pass within the limits of said parish without special permit in writing from his employer.  Sec. 3. . . . No negro shall be permitted to rent or keep a house within said parish. Any negro violating this provision shall be immediately ejected and compelled to find an employer; and any person who shall rent, or give the use of any house to any negro, in violation of this section, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each offence.  Sec. 4. . . . Every negro is required to be in the regular service of some white person, or former owner, who shall be held responsible for the conduct of said negro.  Sec. 5. . . . No public meetings or congregations of negroes shall be allowed within said parish after sunset; but such public meetings and congregations may be held between the hours of sunrise and sunset, by the special permission in writing of the captain of patrol, within whose beat such meetings shall take place. . . .  Sec. 6. . . . No negro shall be permitted to preach, exhort, or otherwise declaim to congregations of colored people, without a special permission in writing from the president of the police jury. . . .  Sec. 7. . . . No negro who is not in the military service shall be allowed to carry fire-arms, or any kind of weapons, within the parish, without the special written permission of his employers, approved and indorsed by the nearest and most convenient chief of patrol. . . .  Sec. 8. . . . No negro shall sell, barter, or exchange any articles of merchandise or traffic within said parish without the special written permission of his employer, specifying the article of sale, barter or traffic. . . .  Sec. 9. . . . Any negro found drunk, within the said parish shall pay a fine of five dollars, or in default thereof work five days on the public road, or suffer corporeal punishment as hereinafter provided.  Sec. 11. . . . It shall be the duty of every citizen to act as a police officer for the detection of offences and the apprehension of offenders, who shall be immediately handed over to the proper captain or chief of patrol. . . . |

###### Document I

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| "This Is A White Man's Government" - political cartoon in *Harper's Weekly* (9/28/1868) |

###### Document J

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| Lacking capital, and with little to offer but their labor, thousands of impoverished former slaves slipped into the status of sharecropper farmers, as did many landless whites. Luckless sharecroppers gradually sank into a morass of virtual peonage and remained there for generations. Formerly slaves to masters, countless blacks as well as poorer whites in effect became slaves to the soil and to their creditors. Yet the dethroned planter aristocracy resented even this pitiful concession to freedom. Sharecropping was the "wrong policy," said one planter. "It makes the laborer too independent; he becomes a partner, and has a right to be consulted.  Thomas A. Bailey, The American Pageant |

###### Document K

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| Article 13: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or and place subject to their jurisdiction.....  Article 14: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws....  Article 15: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude.......  **SOURCE:**  *U. S. Constitution*. |

###### Document L

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#### END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION II

##### Part B and Part C

**(Suggested total planning and writing time – 70 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score – 55**

Part B

**Directions:** Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. What were the immediate advantages AND disadvantages of the newly-formed Unites States’ decision to maintain public credit?
2. What did the Mexican American War show about American politics, and what effect did that war have on those same politics?

Part C

**Directions:** Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. Woodrow Wilson’s 14 points were never fully implemented. Does this reflect poorly on his presidency, or positively?
2. Was the New Deal more helpful, or more hurtful to the US as a nation?

**END OF EXAMINATION**